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# The Courier-Journal.

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PRICE THREE CENTS. (ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

**The Weather.**  
Forecast for Friday and Saturday:  
Kentucky—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday fair.  
Indiana—Fair Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness.  
Tennessee—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday partly cloudy; showers in West portion.

## THE LATEST.

John Smith, one of the men under indictment for complicity in the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox at Jackson, has made a written confession, which is now in the possession of attorneys for the prosecution. In his statement Smith goes extensively into the details of the alleged conspiracy to assassinate Dr. Cox, strongly implicating James Hargis, Ed Callahan and Elbert Hargis, and fully corroborates the confession made some months ago by Asbury Spicer. Smith, it is said, has also confessed to complicity in the Cockrell and Marcum murders, and has given new details to the Commonwealth's attorneys. It was reported in Jackson last night that John Abner has also declared his intention of telling all that he knows of the Cox assassination when he is placed on the witness stand.

Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, attempted to assault Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, on the floor of the House yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mahon was making a speech on his so-called Docking Bill to dock members for absence from the floor of the House, when he made the charge that Mr. Mahon was absent from the floor 95 per cent. of the time. Mr. Mahon, as soon as he could be recognized, stated that any man who made that statement was speaking an untruth. Mr. Gaines rushed down the aisle toward Mr. Mahon, and was seized in front of the Speaker's desk by Mr. James, of Kentucky, and others, who pulled him back into his seat. Finally mutual explanations and apologies were made and order was restored.

On motion of the attorneys for the Commonwealth the Court of Appeals yesterday granted a temporary writ prohibiting Special Judge William Carnes acting in the trial of James Hargis at Jackson. The question will be heard on its merits before the Appellate Court next Tuesday and Judge Carnes has been notified to appear. It was represented that bloodshed was imminent and that the court at Jackson was without protection. Previous to this action Judge Carnes had asked Gov. Beckham to send troops. Only a brief session of court was held yesterday. This morning a formal adjournment will be declared. Adj. Gen. Lawrence is now in Jackson investigating the situation.

After more than five hours spent in a lively consideration of the subject of limiting the hours of service of railway employees, the Senate yesterday passed a substitute for the pending bill and amendments on that subject, of which Senator La Follette was the author, as he was of the original bill. The substitute limits the time of train employees to sixteen consecutive hours of service, to be followed by ten hours of rest. There was but one negative vote to this action—that of Senator Pettus, of Alabama.

Arguments by counsel before the Court of Appeals were made yesterday in two cases questioning the constitutionality of the legislative apportionment act of 1906. The principal questions involved are as to whether the question is judicial or political; whether any other than a party candidate may petition for recognition on the ballot, and whether the apportionment as regards population and area in the various districts is equal.

The jury in the so-called Tobacco-trust case at New York last night returned a verdict of acquittal as against the individual defendants, Karl Jungbluth and Howard E. Young, and a verdict of guilty against the corporate interests, the MacAdams & Forbes Company and the J. S. Young Company.

Gov. Hanly, of Indiana, yesterday read his message to the Legislature. The Executive reviews his reform achievements of the last two years, and urges new insurance legislation, a two-cent rate on railroads and more power to curb trusts and crush gambling. The message contained between 30,000 and 40,000 words.

Live fish were left in the rooms of some houses by the receding flood in an inundated section near Owensboro, according to reports received at that place. Those who relate the story say the food supplied was furnished by providence, as supplies in the flooded homes had run low.

Reports of the progress of the organization in Kentucky, where fifty-five of the 119 counties have been organized, and over 700 locals started, were made at the State gathering of the American Society of Equity at Frankfort.

A joint resolution approving the action of President Roosevelt in dismissing the battalion of negro soldiers concerned in the Brownsville, Tex., disturbance was passed unanimously yesterday in the Tennessee Legislature.

Senator Tillman gave notice yesterday that he would address the Senate Saturday on the Brownsville affair, and Senator Foraker announced that he would endeavor to get a vote on the investigation resolution on that day.

## JOHN SMITH MAKES A CONFESSION; APPELLATE COURT STOPS HARGIS TRIAL

### Smith Gives Horrible Details of Cox Murder.

### Names Hargis and Callahan As Moving Spirits.

### Says They Induced Him To Enter Conspiracy.

### Was Paid \$100 For His Part In Assassination.

### CORROBORATES SPICER STORY

Jackson, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—John Smith, who is one of the men under indictment for the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox, has made a confession which is in the hands of the attorneys for the Commonwealth. In this confession Smith tells a remarkable story, fully corroborating the confession made by Asbury Spicer. He goes more extensively into details and names James Hargis and Ed Callahan as moving spirits in the crime. He says Hargis and Callahan induced him to enter the conspiracy against Dr. Cox, making promises to see that he was acquitted, and to give him a job. He tells of the murder in detail, and says Ed Callahan gave him \$100 after the killing, saying Jim Hargis sent it to him.

### Wrote It Out Himself.

Smith's statement is in his own handwriting, and Mr. B. R. Joutet has the original copy signed by Smith in the presence of Byrd & Joutet and Commonwealth's Attorney James P. Adams and Attorney John Eversole, representing Smith. Smith had prepared the confession and brought it to Jackson, and had his brother, Govan Smith, the Town Marshal, call on the representatives of the Commonwealth and ask for an audience. Long before the trial of Jim Hargis and Ed Callahan at Beattyville for complicity in the murder of James B. Marcum, Govan Smith and other members of the family and numerous close friends had been trying to get John Smith to tell the truth about the killings with which he is charged.

### In Other Conspiracies.

Smith is also under indictment for the murders of Marcum and Cockrell, and while his confession does not contain anything in regard to those crimes, he made a statement to the Courier-Journal correspondent and the attorneys for the Commonwealth that he was also in the conspiracies to kill Marcum and Cockrell, as well as Dr. Cox, and he will be used as a witness for the prosecution on the next trial of the Hargises and Callahan at Lexington for the Cockrell murder. Smith will also be a witness against B. F. French at the latter's trial for the murder of Marcum, which is set for February before Special Judge Dorey at Beattyville, at which time Abner and Smith will also be tried on the same charge.

### Smith's Statement.

Following is the statement made by John Smith to the attorneys for the Commonwealth and in the presence of his personal attorney, John Eversole, and the Courier-Journal correspondent: Just after Ben Hargis was killed I was in the back room of Ed Callahan's store, or bedroom of the store, and he told me that him and the Hargises was looking to have trouble with some people at Jackson and asked me if I would stand in with them. I told him I was out of trouble and did not want to get in any, and that the best thing for him to do was to stay out if he could do so on any fair terms. So that was about all that was said at that time.

In March, 1905, I was at Frankfort as a witness in the United States Court against Dillard Bush and his wife, charged with robbing the mail. I was at the depot just after dark in company with R. M. Begley, who was also a witness in the same case, and was waiting for the train to come to Lexington that night. Judge Hargis and Ed Callahan came to me and Ed told me that him and the Hargises wanted to talk to me before I went away. And we stepped out to the middle of the street and Judge asked Ed if I was afraid they would get me in trouble and Ed said "yes, I think so," and Hargis said if I was afraid he would go and have Beckham pardon me before I did anything, and he told me he could have Beckham pardon any man he wanted. He told me in twenty minutes, and he told me there would be no danger as him and Ed would have me indicted the first court and tried and acquitted. He also told me if I would stand in with them and help get rid of some men at Jackson, as many as three or four, that the rest of the men who were against them would leave, and that they would then have everything their way; that he would help me to make money and that he would put a furnished money and we would put up a wholesale whisky in South Jackson and that he would give me charge of it and

would give me half the profit, and he made also lots of other promises. That was about all we talked about at that time, as it was about train time and I had to leave for Lexington. I never had any more talks with them until in April.

### Another Talk With Callahan.

I was at St. Helen's on timber. I was in Wilson's store and Ed Callahan was in the store and told me he wanted to see me. We went upstairs in the store and he said to me that there had to be some shooting done at Jackson and wanted me to help to do it. He said he was going up to Jackson that night and see Judge Hargis and have him to send after John Abner and Asbury Spicer and have them at Jackson by the time we got back from down the river. He told me to go on and if he did not see me any more for me to go back to Jackson and stay there until he come, and that Judge Hargis would tell me what to do, and I don't remember that I saw him any more while I was on the river until I got to Valley View, and I then went back to Jackson, as he told me to do. I went to Jackson on the 11:30 train and went to the Hargis store. Judge Hargis was talking to someone when I walked in, and he walked at me and as soon as he was through talking to the party he walked by me and said to follow him upstairs into his office or bedroom. He told me he had sent Bob Deaton after Asbury Spicer and John Abner and that they would get in that night and for me to stay around town the rest of the day and go to Ester Haddick's and stay all night. One knew me there, and there was only four or five men in Jackson at that time who knew me. So I done as he told me, and he gave me two dollars to pay my bill and a .45 Colt's pistol. As soon as we went down stairs I saw Mose Felner just at dark at Bill Back's, but I don't know that Felner remembers it or not, but I guess he does. I was at Joe Hoard's place that night and played cards with Jim Cockrell, Joe Hoard, Benton Blanton and others.

### Judge Carnes Will Adjourn Court To-day.

The action of the Court of Appeals today in granting a writ of prohibition restraining Judge William Carnes from former proceedings in the trial of Jim Hargis was a severe blow to the defense and came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

### Hargis Gave Him Whisky.

I stayed all night at Ester Haddick's, and the next morning as soon as Judge Hargis came to the store he told me that Spicer and Abner had come and that they were down on the river on the second branch below town and for me to go where they was and Hargis gave me an order on Will Jett for a half gallon of whisky and told me to bring him one quart and take the other quart to Spicer and Abner. I went and got the whisky and went back to the store and me and Judge Hargis went upstairs and took a drink and I started to where La La, me I would find Spicer and Abner. As I went down the stairs I met Elbert Hargis, but I did not know him at that time. I went on and found Spicer and Abner, as Judge told me I would, and we stayed all day, and Elbert Hargis and Bill Britton brought us dinner, and that evening just about dark we crossed the river and went to Elbert Hargis' and got supper, and after supper Elbert, Britton, Spicer, Abner and myself went to town and met Jim Hargis and Ed Callahan in the back yard at Jim Hargis' home, and they all talked about killing Dr. Cox, and Callahan said he was sure in town for he came up on the train as he did. I think Ed had come up that day from Valley View, where he had been on timber. Judge Hargis wanted me and Abner and Spicer to go on the street that night and meet Dr. Cox and shoot him with pistols, as he said nobody knew us, and that would be a safe way to kill him. But that plan was dropped, as Abner and me did not know Dr. Cox, and Spicer was afraid someone would know him.

### Hargis Furnished Guns.

So Ed Callahan said to watch his house till he came home that night from his office and kill him as he went in the gate. So Judge Hargis furnished us all, Spicer, Abner and myself, with shotguns loaded with buckshot and placed us just across the street opposite Dr. Cox's gate and sent Elbert Hargis upstairs to see if he could find out where Dr. Cox was. And Judge Hargis and Callahan stayed with him. Judge Hargis wanted me and Abner and Spicer to go on the street that night and meet Dr. Cox and shoot him with pistols, as he said nobody knew us, and that would be a safe way to kill him. But that plan was dropped, as Abner and me did not know Dr. Cox, and Spicer was afraid someone would know him.

### The Murder.

Judge and Ed told us to go back with Elbert and come back the next night, and we done so, and went home with Elbert and stayed in his house till after dark the next night and went back to town and met Ed and Judge at the same place as the night before, but I don't remember about Bill Britton, but think he was already in town. So we told them the reason they did not shoot Judge Hargis was the right man. So Judge and Ed put us three, Spicer, Abner and myself, under the barn shed and sent Elbert Hargis to stand on the corner opposite the Cartwell corner and when Dr. Cox left his office and started home and got about opposite where we was in hiding Elbert Hargis was to call to him so we would know it was Dr. Cox. We stayed under the shed about one hour, and while we was there Ed Callahan came to us and stayed with us until just about twenty minutes before Dr. Cox was killed, and he told us to be sure and not miss him. And when Dr. Cox did start from his office and came down just

### Appellate Order Comes Like Bolt From the Blue.

### Judge Carnes Will Adjourn Court To-day.

### Only a Fifteen-Minute Session Held Yesterday.

### Request For Troops Sent To Gov. Beckham.

### GEN. LAWRENCE IN JACKSON.

Judge William Carnes, Jackson, Ky.: Upon an order of Court of Appeals, this day made, you are hereby ordered to proceed no further with the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky versus Hargis until the further order of this court herein. You will answer writ of prohibition herein on Tuesday, January 15, 1907, at 11 o'clock a. m.

J. MORGAN CHINN, C. C. A.

### Adj. Gen. Lawrence Arrives.

Adj. Gen. Henry Lawrence arrived here to-night to confer with Special Judge Carnes and look over the local situation, but as the Court of Appeals has granted the Commonwealth a temporary writ of prohibition against Judge Carnes since the latter's request for troops, the coming of the Adjutant General was in a manner useless.

Gen. Lawrence was en route to Jackson, however, before the matter had been presented to the Appellate Court, and was not therefore advised of the action until his arrival in Jackson. He held a conference with Judge Carnes to-night and will consult with the attorneys on either side to-morrow morning. Judge Carnes stated to-night that he would convene court to-morrow morning and enter the order restraining him from further action in the Hargis trial at this time, after which he would adjourn court.

### APPELLATE COURT ORDERS SUSPENSION OF TRIAL.

### Official Judge Carnes Ordered To Make Answer On Next Tuesday.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Charging that Special Judge Carnes, of the Breathitt Circuit Court, sitting in the cases of the Commonwealth against James and Elbert Hargis and others, charged with complicity in the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox, has acted in an arbitrary and illegal manner in not permitting a continuance, nor the quashing of an indictment, and in the manner requested by the Commonwealth's Attorney, in summoning the jury from bystanders, and in removing the Sheriff of the county without due cause, Attorney General and Commonwealth's Attorney Adams, of the Breathitt Circuit Court, to-day sought an order of prohibition directed to the Special Judge, and prohibiting him from proceeding further with the trial of James Hargis and others.

The motion and petition were presented by the Attorney General, who was accompanied to court by Attorney R. P. Joutet, of Winchester, of counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Joutet came directly from Jackson, taking an automobile to Lexington in order to arrive before the court. He arrived at the court house before court opened on Tuesday, January 15, next, when he will appear before the court here.

### Brief Court Session.

Judge Carnes did not hold a session this morning, but convened court in fifteen minutes this afternoon. He simply desired to know if the attorneys on either side had agreed upon an adjournment to act during the trial, and upon being informed in the negative he announced that he would adjourn until to-morrow morning, when he would make a selection himself no matter which side objected.

Before adjourning court Judge Carnes made a short talk from the bench in which he stated that he had been reliably informed, as he believed, that trouble was brewing, and for that reason he had called upon Gov. Beckham for troops to preserve order. Judge Carnes said he had also been informed that threats had been made against him, and he urged upon those within the hearing of his voice, and asked them to convey word to their friends, the necessity for remaining cool and preventing any disorder. Judge Carnes said he had heard nothing regarding the troops, but felt sure the Governor would respect his wishes in the matter and furnish him the proper and necessary protection. He announced that he was here to try the case and that he proposed to do it. It was not until long after the adjournment of court that the writ of prohibition had been granted.

### Judge Declines To Talk.

Judge Carnes refused to discuss the action of the Appellate Court or the writ of prohibition. All of the attorneys for the defense were about as jubilant over

the matter as were the representatives of the Commonwealth, as they, too, were anxious to stay proceedings after the demonstrations in the court room and on the streets yesterday afternoon and last night. During the time court was in session this afternoon neither Judge Hargis nor his attorneys, William Young and Judge Back, were in the court room, and only O. H. Pollard was there to represent them. Whether this was noticed by the Court is not known, but he did not send for the defendant to come into court.

Attorney Young stated after adjournment of court that he was here only in the capacity of a lawyer and not to fight or to be used as a breastwork, and for that reason he had declined to enter the court room this afternoon.

### Threats Against Court.

When it became generally known that threats had been made against Judge Carnes, he was waited upon by several prominent citizens and told of the impending danger, and it was then he decided to ask for troops. Several efforts were made by rough, drunken and desperate-looking characters to see Judge Carnes at his hotel last night, but they were denied admittance by the hotel management, and because of the alleged threats, Judge Carnes did not leave his room during this morning, and returned there immediately after court this afternoon.

While every effort has been made by the immediate relatives of Dr. Cox to prevent any disorder, members of the anti-Hargis faction are openly demanding justice and asserting that no fairness has been shown during the present proceedings. Many of those who are now fighting the Hargis-Callahan case were formerly allied with them, this being especially true of the Noble and Smith families.

### FIGHT IN HOUSE BARELY AVERTED

### Big Kentucky Congressman Restrains Angry Members.

### Ollie James Hero of Highly Dramatic Incident.

### Lie Passed and Gaines and Mahon Arise.

Washington, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Through the self-possession of Representative Ollie James, of Kentucky, what might have developed into a tragedy was averted in the House shortly before adjournment to-day. Angered beyond control, Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, started down the aisle forcibly to resent the lie passed by Representative Mahon, of Pennsylvania. The Tennesseean had almost reached the Pennsylvania when the big Kentuckian seized Mr. Gaines and, re-enforced by Representative Taylor, of Alabama, and several others, he was restrained from making a personal attack on Mr. Mahon. Altogether it was the most exciting incident of the session.

### BELLIGERENTS ARE CALMED.

Mr. Gaines was making a speech on his bill "docking" members of the House. He was very earnest about the matter, and declared members ought not to be paid their salaries when they did not attend sessions of the House. Mr. Mahon, who was seated over on the Republican side of the House, suggested that if Mr. Gaines was so conscientious he ought to "dock" himself, and whenever absent turn that day's salary back into the Treasury.

### House In a Tarnoll.

The House was immediately transformed from dull monotony into the most intense excitement, and above the din the stentorian voice of Gen. J. Warren Keffer, former Speaker of the House, was heard calling for the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The rush of Mr. Gaines upon his adversary brought a dozen members before the Speaker's desk. James, of Kentucky; Taylor, of Alabama; Bell, of Georgia; Williams, of Mississippi; and Stafford, of Wisconsin, grabbed Mr. Gaines, who, resisting vigorously, was borne back to his seat.

### Reconciliation Effected.

When this colloquy was in progress the friends of Gaines and Mahon were engaged in an effort to bring about a reconciliation, in which they were successful, and at its conclusion Mr. Mahon rose to a question of personal privilege. He stated that he did not desire to impugn the motives which prompted Mr. Gaines to utter what was an untruth about his absence from the House, but he desired to say that his informant was incorrect.

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## APPORTIONMENT ACT IS ARGUED

### Court of Appeals Hears Cases Presented.

### Constitutionality of 1906 Law Attacked.

### Question Called Political and Not Judicial.

### DISTRICTS NOT EQUALIZED.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The question of the constitutionality of the legislative act of March, 1906, reapportioning the State of Kentucky into legislative districts, and that of the jurisdiction of the courts to consider such matters as correct reapportionment by the General Assembly, were argued before the full bench of the Court of Appeals to-day. The argument attacking the constitutionality of the act was presented by Judge William H. Holt and Judge George Du Relle, of Louisville, and Attorney W. C. Halbert, of Vanceburg. The other side of the question was presented to the court by Judge Lewis McQuown and Judge James S. Morris, of the local bar.

The questions were presented in the cases of M. S. Ragland and others against S. A. Anderson and others, from the Butler Circuit Court, and of W. S. Tinsley against C. P. Keown, from the Ohio Circuit Court. This was the second argument of the cases before the Court of Appeals. They were orally argued by the Republican attorneys some months ago, but the other side was not presented at that time, and the court ordered a reargument. In the lower courts the cases were altogether between Republicans, and until to-day the Democratic side of the cases had not been presented. They were taken under submission, with leave to Judge Du Relle to file a supplemental brief.

The cases were instituted as a result of a conference of leading Republicans of the State just following the close of the last Assembly session. Senator A. S. Bennett, of Ohio county, and Representative W. C. Halbert, of Lewis county, were mainly instrumental in having the matter taken into the courts for decision.

### Questions Involved.

The contentions made by the attorneys attacking the act are that the question of whether a legislative apportionment act is unconstitutional is a judicial and not a political one; that a voter and a candidate, or a voter only, may sue to test its validity, and that a legislative apportionment act so grossly unequal as to population and territory as to show it was passed ignoring equality of representation is unconstitutional and therefore invalid.

In reply Judge McQuown contended that the Anderson suit seeks to enjoin the holding of a primary election, and it is well settled that a court of equity will not grant such injunction, and that in the second of the cases equity was sought to enjoin an alleged violation of political rights. He also urged that the relief which appellates seek is under the act of 1893; that if the act of 1906 is unconstitutional it must follow that the act of 1893 is likewise invalid, and they are not entitled to relief as prayed under the later statute.

The points relied upon by Judge Morris in his argument were made as follows: The demurrers to the petitions only admit the facts of which the court will take judicial notice. No triable issue of fact can be framed. Therefore, as no enumeration nor census is required by the Constitution of Kentucky, the allegations as to population of the districts under the act in question are not admitted.

A consideration of the provisions of the three former Constitutions of Kentucky as compared with the present one, in connection with the debates of the last convention, shows that the means of determining the population and arriving at a reasonable equality in apportionment were left within the discretion of the General Assembly. So the question involved is political and not judicial, and the court will not take jurisdiction as prayed for.

If apportionment complained of is unconstitutional, so is that of May 23, 1893, under which appellates are seeking to hold the election for Representatives. Therefore, the court will grant no relief.

The Constitution having made each house of the Assembly exclusive judges of the qualifications and election of its members the judgments of this court cannot be conclusive or effectual.

### Other Cases Cited.

In brief, the argument, as presented by Judge McQuown is as follows: The first named suit was filed by Anderson, who states that he is a citizen of Ohio county, and is an announced Republican candidate for Representative in the General Assembly from said county, at the election to be held in November, 1907. He further states that the Republican party authorities have ordered a primary election to be held November 6, 1907, in the counties of Butler, Edmonson and Ohio, comprising the Twenty-sixth legislative district under the act of the



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HAS CONSTANTLY AND STEADILY INCREASED  
in Popularity and Esteem, and is ACCEPTED  
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as THE IDEAL AND PERFECT TABLE WATER.

General Assembly approved March 13, 1906, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative. He further alleges that this law creating said district is in conflict with the Constitution, and that Ohio county alone is entitled to elect a Representative. He further alleges that the party authorities, unless restrained, will give notice and proceed to hold said primary in November, 1906. He sought a perpetual injunction, which was granted on the hearing below, and this appeal is from that judgment.

In the second named case, the plaintiff alleged that he is a citizen of Ohio county, and is an announced independent candidate for Representative in the General Assembly from that county at the election to be held in November, 1907. He further alleged that more than 100 qualified electors of said county have petitioned the county clerk, to cause the name of the appellee to be printed on the official ballots as an independent candidate for said office from the Twenty-sixth district, composed of Ohio county alone.

He further alleged that the act of the General Assembly approved March 13, 1906, which created the legislative district composed of the counties of Butler, Edmonson and Ohio is in conflict with the Constitution of Kentucky and void; but that, notwithstanding this, more than 100 qualified electors of Butler county have signed a petition to said county clerk, of Ohio county, requesting him to print on the official ballots the name of M. J. Johnson as an independent candidate for the General Assembly from the said county of Butler, Edmonson and Ohio, at the election to be held in November, 1907; that said petition will be filed with said clerk, by said Johnson and said clerk will receive and file same unless restrained.

**Injunction Granted.**

"On hearing, a perpetual injunction was granted against Johnson and the clerk, and from that judgment this appeal is prosecuted."

"It will be observed that the relief sought in the Anderson suit was a perpetual injunction against the party authorities to prevent them from holding the primary election, and also to have the act of March 13, 1906, declared void."

"It is well settled that a court of equity will not enjoin the holding of an election. The rule rests upon two grounds: first, the impossibility of allowing an expression of the popular will by election; second, the statutory remedies provided for relief."

It is said: "The power to hold elections is a political one, and a court of equity has no jurisdiction to enjoin the proper officers from holding an election. An injunction issued in such a case is void, and gives no ground for an attachment for contempt." 30 A. and E. Ency., L. D. 817.

A primary election under the law of Kentucky is, in all respects, placed upon the same footing as a final election. It must be held under the statute. The courts, therefore, will not enjoin the authorities from holding such an election.

The Brown case, cited by appellee, does not conflict with the law of Kentucky. There the County Committee announced that it would hold a primary election, and fixed the amount the candidates were required to pay. Brown paid the assessment, and became a candidate; but it appeared that the committee, instead of holding a primary, determined to make nomination by an entirely different method, and this court, finding that Brown was entitled to relief against the action of the County Committee. The relief was not granted because the primary was not held.

**Candidate Independent.**

The injunction is sought in the Keown case to restrain Johnson from filing with the clerk from receiving the petition of certain alleged electors to have his (Johnson's) name printed on the Ohio county ballots, as an independent candidate for Representative from the district composed of the three counties named in the act of March 13, 1906.

While Keown alleged that he was an independent candidate for office in Ohio county alone, he shows that he only means of having his name printed upon the official ballot will be by petition. He, therefore, cannot be an independent candidate in reference to his petition that he has made in reference to Johnson's petition.

Under the law neither of these petitions can be filed with the county clerk. "Tinsley, earlier than sixty days or later than fifteen days before the election. Neither has, therefore, been filed."

The case then made by the petition is this: Keown alleges that the petition for him will be filed (does not say by whom)—and that if let alone Johnson will file his petition with the clerk. In law he has no right to raise the question as to Johnson's right to file a petition, not at least before he himself has acquired the right of a candidate. He has done this he cannot have a standing in a court of equity to enjoin anyone else from taking the legal steps to become a candidate.

The statute (Section 1,453) provides the manner in which a candidate may become a candidate for office in Ohio county. In question, until he has taken the prescribed steps laid down in the statute he has no right to file a petition to enjoin anyone else from filing these steps or from, in fact, becoming a candidate. But even if he had done this he would not have the right to enjoin anyone from becoming a candidate.

Suppose after the injunction is granted that Keown's petition should never be filed. The court would then be placed in the attitude of granting an injunction in advance of the petition being filed. This practice would open a wide door for entrapping the court or trying to get the court to enjoin the plaintiff, in good faith, announced his candidacy, after making his bonds, or feeling the pulse of the voters, he might (as many other men have done) conclude to withdraw his name from the petition, or, in fact, become a candidate at all.

**No Petitions Filed.**

Neither the originals nor copies of the petitions in behalf of Keown or Johnson were filed. Nor is it necessary to have the custody of either. The allegations in reference to more than 100 electors having signed these petitions and the averments of conflict of law and of facts. An allegation, at least, should have been made showing the facts as to these alleged electors, and the court would then be able to determine whether or not other petition was in conformity with the law.

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The second group is given twelve, but entitled to twenty-two.

Spencer county, with 7,407 inhabitants, and an area of 241 square miles, is given a representative, while Ohio, Butler and Edmonson, with a population of 33,263 and an area of 1,341 square miles, are given but the one.

The Twenty-sixth district has more than seven times the population of the Ninety-ninth. Thus one citizen of Spencer county has nearly as much voice in the Legislature as eight citizens of Ohio, Butler and Edmonson. Per the census of 1900, Butler and Edmonson had 25,976 inhabitants. Ohio had 27,257. In each instance more than the average of 21,471 for a district.

The bare statement of these figures shows it is not possible that the Legislature in enacting this statute kept in mind the constitutional rule of equality. It was entirely ignored. We have no right to presume against the integrity of the Legislature as a body; but the court takes notice of the fact that this act was passed on the last day of the session and on the night of the clock day amid all the confusion and haste of such a period, and when such improvement and invalid legislation is rushed through and enacted.

to the law. The petition may be so defective as to amount to no petition at all. They should have been exhibited at least with the petition in this case. But even if this had been done still no cause of action would have been stated.

What right has a mere citizen who has not taken the steps required by the statute to enjoin another citizen from taking these steps and becoming a candidate? A citizen by simply announcing that he intends to be a candidate acquires no right in or to the office which he seeks. He has no right or property in the office or candidacy therefor, which will enable him to ask a court of equity to enjoin some other citizen from becoming a candidate.

The argument of Judge William H. Holt for the appellee, in the cases was, in brief, as follows:

Limitations Imposed.

Our Constitution has put a limitation upon the power of the Legislature, and it cannot apportion representatives in violation of it.

Each of the four Constitutions of Kentucky has provided for equal legislative representation. Every citizen is entitled to it. It is vital to our form of Government, and second and third Constitutions expressly said it should be equal, and each citizen to have an equal voice in the matter.

The present one, adopted September 25, 1891, Section 35, provides that the State shall be divided into 100 representative districts, as nearly equal in population as possible, and without dividing any county, except where a county may include more than one district. Not more than two counties shall be joined together to form a representative district; provided, in doing so, the principle requiring every district to be as nearly equal in population as may be shall not be violated. If in making said districts, inequality of population should be unavoidable, any advantage resulting therefrom shall be given to districts having the largest territory. No part of a county shall be added to another county to make a district, and the counties forming a district shall be contiguous.

The purpose of this provision, which is, of course, mandatory, is to secure voters the equal voice in legislation. It, however, under such an act as that of March 23, 1906, can be upheld, then it is one permitting laws to promote unequal representation and the act is one to violate an equal voice of each citizen in legislation.

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Court Not Competent.

It may at the outset be said, however, that the question is a political and not a judicial one; and that, therefore, this court cannot pass upon it.

The courts of Illinois, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Kansas, New York, Ohio, the Supreme Court of the United States and this court have held that the validity of a legislative act is a judicial question.

In *Purnell vs. Mann* 105 Ky., 81, certain officials sought to have the Board of Executive Commissioners enjoined from acting under an election law. The court said, per Judge Lewis:

"The question of law arising on the agreed facts is as to the validity of the act of March 13, 1906. The general power of the judicial department of this State to decide what is the law on each case presented necessarily includes power to inquire and determine whether a particular statute, validity of which is questioned, be consistent with or repugnant to the Constitution."

Why, then, is the act in question void? Because it shows that the principle of equality was entirely ignored, not only as to territory, but as to population, which is perhaps to be the most considered.

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Wording Not Clear.

The wording of section 33 of the Constitution is by no means clear. It seems to say that not more than two counties shall be joined together to make a district, provided that in doing so, the principle of equality in population shall not be violated.

The previous Constitution of 1850 allowed two counties to be joined together to form a representative district, and the language of section 33 seems to provide that in no event can a district be composed of more than two counties. It may be wrong in this construction, but if not, then the act in question is void because in several instances to violate the so-called "two county" rule, which contains more than two counties.

But leaving this question we find that per the census of 1900 (of which the court has taken notice) the population of this State was 2,147,174, and per the constitutional requirement of having 100 districts, the average for each district would be 21,471 inhabitants.

The act in question divides twelve districts, to-wit: 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, made up of each but one county, have a population ranging from the lowest (Spencer county), 7,407, up to the highest (Butler county), 12,137.

Their combined population is 124,933. Their area of territory is from 100 (the lowest Jessamine) up to 314 (the highest Meade) square miles. Their combined territory is 2,335 square miles. Their average to the district is, population 10,411; area, 232 square miles.

Conditions Different.

Upon the other hand there are twelve other districts, to-wit: The 100, 83, 3, 89, 77, 78, 96, 98, 79 and 56, made up with two except many of two, the same counties, with a population ranging, the lowest (Elliot and Carter) 30,453, and the highest (Ohio, Butler and Edmonson) 33,263. Their combined population is 490,431. Their area of territory is from 569 (the lowest, Graves) up to 1,250 (Pike, Johnson and Martin) square miles.

One district, the 71, composed of Jackson, Owsley, Perry and Letcher counties, stretches from the Kentucky Bluegrass region to Virginia, and in places is perhaps fifteen or twenty miles wide.

The first group of districts is 11,294 square miles. Their average to the district is, population 26,871; area, 942 square miles. The first group have—population 124,933; area, 2,736.

The second group have—population 490,431; area, 11,294. Difference population, 365,498; area, 8,558.

The first group is given twelve representatives. These are hardly entitled to six at the average.

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Dependent probably because his wife and children had left him on New Year's day, after a family quarrel, John Smith, a harness maker, whose home was at Sixteenth and Bank streets, committed suicide by firing a bullet into his brain probably early yesterday morning or the night before. His dead body, cold and stiff, was found about 7:30 o'clock last night by his son, Edward Smith, and Patrolman Lutz. In the man's hand a thirty-eight caliber revolver was held with a death grip. A bullet hole in his left ear was the only mark of violence to be found. Smith was lying in bed, the covering spread over him as though he had laid down for the night. He was only partially dressed.

The finding of Smith's body was brought about by L. B. Sharp, who lives in the rooms below those occupied by Smith. For the past two days nothing had been seen of Smith and Mr. Sharp notified young Smith that his father was missing. Last night as he was going to his room, Edward Smith, the son, met Patrolman Lutz and asked him to join in the search for his father. In a bed in the second floor of the house the father's body was found. The time of his death is unknown.

No one in the neighborhood heard the shot that ended his life, and the members of the family, who occupy part of the same house, knew nothing of the tragedy until Smith's dead body was found last night. The son, Edward, was the first to find the dead man. He was the first to know of his father's death. He notified his mother and sister, Lily. At that time Mrs. Smith said that she had left her husband on New Year's day because of family troubles. She said:

"We had a quarrel and I left him. I suppose that it was because of my New Year's day for the last time. He had been drinking and picked up and left him. We had gotten along pretty well before that, but he used to drink some. He and son both left him with me."

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WIFE AND CHILDREN LEAVE HIM ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Discovery Follows Search.

Dependent probably because his wife and children had left him on New Year's day, after a family quarrel, John Smith, a harness maker, whose home was at Sixteenth and Bank streets, committed suicide by firing a bullet into his brain probably early yesterday morning or the night before. His dead body, cold and stiff, was found about 7:30 o'clock last night by his son, Edward Smith, and Patrolman Lutz. In the man's hand a thirty-eight caliber revolver was held with a death grip. A bullet hole in his left ear was the only mark of violence to be found. Smith was lying in bed, the covering spread over him as though he had laid down for the night. He was only partially dressed.

The finding of Smith's body was brought about by L. B. Sharp, who lives in the rooms below those occupied by Smith. For the past two days nothing had been seen of Smith and Mr. Sharp notified young Smith that his father was missing. Last night as he was going to his room, Edward Smith, the son, met Patrolman Lutz and asked him to join in the search for his father. In a bed in the second floor of the house the father's body was found. The time of his death is unknown.

No one in the neighborhood heard the shot that ended his life, and the members of the family, who occupy part of the same house, knew nothing of the tragedy until Smith's dead body was found last night. The son, Edward, was the first to find the dead man. He was the first to know of his father's death. He notified his mother and sister, Lily. At that time Mrs. Smith said that she had left her husband on New Year's day because of family troubles. She said:

"We had a quarrel and I left him. I suppose that it was because of my New Year's day for the last time. He had been drinking and picked up and left him. We had gotten along pretty well before that, but he used to drink some. He and son both left him with me."

The son, Edward Smith, who is twenty-four years of age, was most bitter in his grief. He attributed his father's death to the fact that he had been deserted by his entire family. He said:

"If I had known that I would come to this, we wouldn't have left him. He was a good father except when he got to drinking. I know that he got to drinking because none of us would stay with him, and now I wish we had not let the trouble make any difference."

Smith was forty-nine years of age. He was a member of the family of a large local company. For some time he had not been at work, however, and his wife, together with a little quarrel, which he is said to have had with his daughter, is thought to have led up to the tragedy.

Last night the body was removed to the Miller undertaking rooms, on West Market street.

**FLOOD LEAVES LIVE FISH INSIDE HOMES**

**FARMERS NEAR OWENSBORO FEAR SIMILAR TO ISRAELITES IN WILDERNESS.**

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The residents of the Panther Creek neighborhood, south of Owensboro, who have been driven from their homes by the high water, believe that a special providence is looking after them. The water has receded to a great extent, and many of the farmers are returning to their homes. They were badly in need of provisions, but in several of the houses live fish were found on the floors, being left there by the receding waters. In the home of Joseph Adkinson a twelve-pound buffalo was found on the floor. The farmers have no fresh meat, and the fish were greatly enjoyed.

**Wants To Wrestle Winner.**

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Sir: I would like a match with the winner of the Hart-Swanwick wrestling bout, Tuesday night.

JACK L. ENGLISH, Royal Cafe, 269 Ashland avenue.

**Jockey Club Elects Officers.**

New York, Jan. 10.—The stewards of the Jockey Club held its annual meeting last night, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected. They were as follows: August Belmont, chairman; J. R. Keene, vice chairman; F. K. Sturgis, secretary-treasurer. All these were re-elected.

**Always Remember the Bull Name**  
**Laxative Bromo Quinine**  
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

**On every box, 25c**

**THE BIG FIRE SALE OF CLOTHING**  
AT THE  
**Mayfield Woolen Mills Clothing Co.'s Warehouse Continues**  
**FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY**

And is the biggest thing of the kind ever known. This sale will positively close on Saturday, January 26. Bargains are being offered at a cost actually below price of piece goods. Come and be convinced, but come quick.

**Men's Suits from \$1.00 up**  
**Men's Pants from 25c up**  
**Youths' Suits from 75c up**  
**Youths' Pants from 25c up**  
**Ch'n's Knee Suits 25c up**  
**Ch'n's Knee Pants 10c up**

**OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 10 P. M.**

**Mayfield Woolen Mills Clothing Co., Inc.**  
**Cor. Frankfort and Story Aves.**

**DOCTORS MEET.**  
Quarterly Session of Kentucky Midland Society.  
DR. C. W. CAVANAUGH SELECTED AS NEW PRESIDENT.

**SIXTY-FOUR AT DINNER AT LEXINGTON HOSTELRY.**  
OTHER NEWS OVER THE STATE

**Mexican War Veteran Dead.**  
Versailles, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Henry Maslin, seventy years of age, a prominent farmer of this county, died from dropsy of the heart at his home on the McCracken's Mill turnpike, after a long illness. He leaves a widow and six children, to-wit: Mrs. Irvin Maslin, Mrs. Jacob Layal and George Maslin, of Lexington; William and Theophilus Maslin and Miss Ethel Maslin, of this county.

**Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 10.—**Three indictments were returned to-day against Tom Wilson, the painter, who wounded Officer Hardmaker and a half dozen others several weeks ago. Wilson was immediately brought into court and held for trial for a week or two. There are seven more indictments pending against him.

**Widow Sues City.**  
Middleboro, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Joseph Dollard has brought suit for \$10,000 damages against the town of Norton, Va., as the result of the killing of her husband, Joe Dollard, Christmas day, by Policeman John Leonard.

**Bath County Farm Sold.**  
Owingsville, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—T. B. Cropper has sold his farm of 115 acres to T. M. Bristol and others at \$75 per acre.

**WASHINGTON NOTES.**  
The bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government was reported to the Senate yesterday. It carries \$20,523,834, a net increase of \$25,686 over the amount of the bill as passed by the House. All proposals for raising the salaries of members of Congress and members of the Cabinet, including the provision inserted by the House increasing the pay of Cabinet members, the Vice President and Speaker of the House to \$12,000 a year, were rejected.

**Representative De Armond, of Missouri,** has introduced a bill providing that all goods manufactured in the United States upon which there would be a duty if they were made abroad and imported into this country shall be stamped with the words "MADE IN THE UNITED STATES" if not of domestic origin.



## LOBBYISTS MANY.

Indiana Solons Assemble  
With Many Hangers-on.STRICT PARTY VOTE GIVES RE-  
PUBLICANS ALL OFFICES.GOV. HANLY READS MESSAGE OF  
GREAT LENGTH.

PLUNDER COMMITTEE BUSY.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—The sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly of Indiana was formally opened this morning in both branches of the Legislature by the election of the Republican nominees for the various positions. Noticeable at the opening session was the presence of many who have hung around the chambers for years as lobbyists, and it was clear at the outset that in this respect the present session is not to prove an exception.

Possibly the only difference between this and former openings of the Legislature was in the fact that the lobby was larger and presented a more varied type of men, for many were present who came to represent special interests, such as insurance, that have never before needed that sharp looking after that is deemed necessary now.

The House was called to order by Secretary of State Sims and the work of selecting a presiding officer was entered upon without delay. Emmett F. Branch, of Marionville, was chosen by a vote of 53 to 47 for Thomas Honan, of Seymour, the Democratic nominee, both parties voting their full strength in the House for their respective candidates. By the same vote Milton Hastings, of Washington, was chosen principal clerk; Leo Fisher, of Indianapolis, assistant clerk; Charles E. Winthrope, of Huntington, doorkeeper, and John Weaver, of this city, caucus chairman. Branch and Honan each voted for the other after some words of gracious praise and an explanation of the reason for ignoring the dictum of the party caucuses.

## Party Vote Rules.

Lieut. Gov. Miller called the Senate to order promptly at 10 o'clock, and after a few remarks called for nominations. The nominees of the two caucuses were placed before the Senate and the Republicans were elected by a party vote, Senator Fremont Goodwine being chosen president pro tem; Julian D. Hogue, principal secretary; Charles E. Lane, assistant secretary; Oliver Jones, sergeant-at-arms, and Senator Farber for caucus chairman.

The Governor was immediately notified by a joint committee of the two houses that the organization had been completed and word was received that he would deliver his biennial message at 2:30 o'clock. At that hour the Senators and Representatives assembled in the hall of the House and the message was delivered. The document was one of the longest ever read to an Indiana Legislature, requiring more than three hours in the reading.

## Message Optimistic.

The message opens with a reference to the financial condition of the State, the prosperity of the people and the fact that the last year has witnessed the failure of no financial institution in Indiana. The Executive declares that it is not the province of the Legislature to devise means for acquiring wealth, but it will be the duty of the body to devise enactments requiring the just and wise administration of wealth. He shows that there is now a treasury balance of \$283,898, and that the State debt, with the exception of \$800,000, due in 1915, has been paid off, \$407,000 of the debt having been paid in the last two years.

The Governor then passes to the delegation of State officers and deals at length with the cases of State Auditor Sherick, State Secretary Storme and Adjt. Gen. Ward, all of whom were ousted from office. He says that the granting of a new trial to Sherick was an "unconscionable miscarriage of justice," and argues that Sherick, though the insurance fund which he embezzled was not legally in his hands, was guilty of embezzlement. He asks the Legislature to enact a statute making it embezzlement hereafter for an officer to convert to his own use any moneys received under color of his office.

The Governor turns to the question of regulating insurance and asks that a "Department of Insurance" be established by the Legislature and that provision be made for appointment of an Insurance Commissioner, an actuary and a clerk. He says the present insurance department is no more than a neglected adjunct of the Auditor's office, and that it is necessary for the protection of the people that a separate department be created and placed under the supervision of a man of moral courage to execute the laws. He quotes at length the report of the recent investigation of the insurance department and deduces from it the fact that a more thorough supervision of insurance is necessary.

## Denounces Gambling.

Gambling at French Lick and West Baden is handled without gloves in the message and appeal is made for a statute that will close such places summarily; that is, of his own volition and without waiting the slow processes of courts. He says that the West Baden and French Lick casinos were operated in violation of law and that people who deplored in pursuit of debauched habits, that "public officials, holding high positions and having in custody public funds, gambled there away; that women and children were nightly attendants; that local authorities were corrupted till they would not interfere; and that the condition warranted executive interference."

He says that gambling devices found in the two casinos were confiscated, but, under the law, cannot be destroyed till those who operated them are convicted, and so far it has been impossible for the State to secure the trial of the guilty parties. He recommends a law that will give the State power to burn such devices wherever found summarily and without trial. He says that the difficulties under which the State labored in these cases and in that of removing Secretary of State Storme show the need of a statute that will secure the removal of officers who fail to perform their duty.

The Governor asks that the powers of the State Railroad Commission be enlarged. He says that the clock blockade has proved of serious detriment to the State, and that it is necessary to affect many industries, discommode many manufacturers, and entail financial loss and physical suffering upon many people; thousands of loaded cars are permitted to stand for weeks; producers and consumers are alike hampered; the State is powerless to act, and the commission itself is impotent.

## Urges Immediate Action.

"The situation, taken in its entirety," he concludes, "is so disastrous and so overwhelming in its results as to call for immediate and effective action on the part of the Legislature. He adds that while care should be taken not to impair the rights of the railroads, too much time should not be given to the

hearing of special interests that are so deeply injuring the welfare of the State.

The Governor refers in a single paragraph to the attempted bribery in the session two years ago, the flight of Oscar A. Baker, the fact that he is still in Canada, and that he cannot be brought back here against his will. He says that he employed detectives and sheriffs in the effort to apprehend the absconding agent of the American Tobacco Company, but nothing was accomplished. He then offered a reward of \$3,000 for his apprehension, but nothing came of it. He recommends that the appropriation for Baker's capture be continued.

Laws for the supervision and examination by the State of private banks, for a two-cent passenger fare on all steam roads, for an inheritance tax, and for the prevention of promiscuous lobbying in the Legislature are recommended. The Executive says that many States have inheritance laws, and Indiana ought to enact one. As regards lobbying, he recommends that a law be enacted that will admit to the legislative chambers only authorized lobbyists, a record of whom shall be kept by the Secretary of State. The enactment of a primary election law is recommended, and also that the Legislature take cognizance of the subject of electing United States Senators direct by the people.

## Would Curb Trusts.

The Governor declares that there is need of legislation to curb the trusts, and asks that greater powers be given to the Attorney-General in dealing with great aggregations of wealth and unlawful combinations of capital. He says that the Attorney General has prepared a comprehensive act upon the subject which should be enacted into law, as it is essential to the enforcement of the common law and to the subject which the Legislature may enact. In addition to this, declares the Executive, there should be legislation relating directly to trusts or combinations of capital having for their purpose the elimination of competition or the control of prices.

Taking up the life insurance question, the Executive reviews the workings of three or four Indiana companies and shows that they were paying exorbitant salaries to their officers prior to the exposure of insurance methods in the East and that close upon the heels of these revelations the salaries were reduced. He denounces the fixing of such salaries for themselves by the officers as extortion, and says many of them are doubly paid. He calls in question the validity of contracts issued by the companies and says they are an imposition upon the insured who do not enjoy like advantages.

"These contracts," he says, "are as clear of evidence of something for nothing as were ever made. If the estimates cannot be matured by the companies, then every person who has purchased a special contract has been deceived. If the estimates can be matured, every dollar of money paid upon the contracts in the way of dividends will be an extravagant waste of the company's funds and an annual strain upon its resources, for which no consideration whatever will be received."

## Pleads For Temperance.

The Governor denounces the illicit sale of liquor, and says he is prepared to approve any valid temperance legislation. He does not make any recommendation regarding a high license law. He favors a law making the finding of liquor on the premises of an unlicensed person or the possession of a receipt showing he had paid a Government license prima facie evidence that he is engaged in the traffic.

The Executive places himself squarely against the death penalty, which he denounces as in conflict with Christianity, and begs rather than deters crime. He says there are four men now awaiting the death penalty in the Northern prison. He advises the Legislature that it may prevent the carrying into effect of the penalties in these cases by repealing the law and authorizing the Executive to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment.

In order to give each Republican Senator a representative on the payroll the Senate to-day added two employees to the roll, making the number thirty-seven. Last year the Republicans had thirty-five Senators and they made the number of employees tally so as to give each one a representative, and this year they have carried out the precedent set that time. The "plunder committee," which parcels out the time of the employees, has arranged for each Senator to be represented by one sixty-day employee at \$5 a day or two thirty-day employees at the same figure.

The appearance of a formidable lobby at the opening session has had the effect of calling out expressions from Representatives and Senators for rules keeping lobbyists from the floors of the two chambers and confining them to the ante-rooms and corridors.

## Speaker Branch and Lieut. Gov. Miller are said to favor some such rule.

## DENEEN SEEKS AID.

Illinois Governor Asks \$150,000 To Prosecute Illinois Central.  
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 10.—Gov. Deneen, to-day sent to the Legislature a message asking that body to appropriate \$150,000 for the prosecution of a suit brought by the Illinois Central Railroad against the Illinois Central Railroad for the collection of a larger sum of money which the State alleges is due it from that corporation. The exact sum is not stated in the message. Gov. Deneen says that the examination has not progressed far enough to determine this, but it is asserted that the amount will approximate several million dollars.

In enumerating the methods by which the Governor alleges the Illinois Central has withheld from the State its just share of the gross receipts of the road, the Governor says that the practice has prevailed of allowing rebates and drawbacks to shippers against the receipts and incomes of the charter lines; that the railroad owns stocks, bonds and other interest-bearing investments upon which it receives 22.54 per cent in 1905, and which had not been placed subject to the annual tax.

The investigation made by accountants employed by the State, the Governor says, demonstrated that earnings amounting to large sums have been wrongfully omitted from the semi-annual statements, and countless have been for years in vogue whereby in the appropriation of revenue between the various divisions of the system now operated by the company, the charter line earnings have been systematically and persistently minimized.

Large quantities of coal, lumber and other materials are hauled free over the charter lines for the benefit of the other branch lines, the practice being justified as a "mere device to minimize the gross earnings of the charter lines. Rubbing salt in the wound, the Governor says, is the fact that the Illinois Central has been allowed to shippers against the income and receipts of the charter lines, thereby reducing the amount of income and receipts.

This practice, the Governor says, is clearly illegal, and through it the State has been deprived of revenue which it was justly and honestly entitled.

Shortly after the House was called to order to-day Speaker Charles E. Shurtliff announced to the members that during the forthcoming session no Congressman and others privileged by the rules for coming on the floor of the House would be allowed to file a bill.

## Paralysis Causes Death.

Madison, Ind., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—William Ailing died this afternoon of paralysis. He was a son of Charles Ailing and a brother of Alderman Ailing, of Chicago.

# Unparalleled Is This Great Removal Sale.

(Friday.) EVERYTHING IN EVERY DEPARTMENT REDUCED. (Friday.)

## To-day's Extremely Interesting Specials Are Striking Examples Why This Sale is Called An Unparalleled Event.

### DON'T WAIT, BUT COME QUICKLY, WHILE THE BARGAINS ARE BEST.

**SHOES—REMOVAL SALE PRICES**  
—IN—  
**LADIES' FINE SHOES.**  
\$1.88—Ladies' Boots, in Edwin C. Burt's and other superior makes; former prices \$3.50 and \$4.00.  
\$2.68—Ladies' Boots, in Laird, Schober & Co. and other representative makes; all leathers; former prices \$4.50 to \$6.00.  
**EXTRA SPECIAL.**  
89c Pair—Ladies' Boots, in sizes 2, 2½, 3 and 3½; in A, B and C widths only; many in Laird high-grade make; former prices \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00.  
(THESE SHOES WILL NOT BE FITTED.)  
Everything in this department reduced.

**HOUSEFURNISHINGS—REMOVAL SALE PRICES.**  
**HALF PRICE AND LESS THAN HALF.**  
Nickel-plated Towel Arms, former price 12; now...6c  
Nickel-plated Soup Ladles, former price 25c; now...13c  
Jelly Moulds, former price 10c; now...5c  
Fire Pokers, former price 6c; now...3c  
Cake Turners, former price 10c; now...5c  
Dover Egg Beaters, former price 10c; now...5c  
Cook Screws, former price 20c; now...10c  
100-lb. Flour Bins, former price \$2.75; now...\$1.00  
Embossed and Plated Trays, former price 10c; now...5c  
Mustard Spoons, former price 5c; now...2c

**CHINA DEPARTMENT—REMOVAL SALE PRICES**  
—IN—  
**HIGH-GRADE CHINAWARE.**  
**SPECIAL—China Fruit Saucers, former price \$1.20**  
dozen— Reduced to 60c dozen.  
China Soup Plates, former price \$2.75 dozen—  
Reduced to \$1.38 dozen.  
200 dozen Decorated Tea, Dinner and Soup Plates at half former prices.  
All fine Bric-a-Brac at half price.  
All Decorated Dresden China at 25 per cent. off.

**EXTRA SPECIAL.**  
Eight handsomely-decorated open stock Dinnerware Patterns at half price.  
Seven Haviland & Co. handsomely-decorated open stock Dinnerware Patterns at one-third off.  
Everything in this department reduced.

**READY-TO-WEAR—REMOVAL SALE PRICES**  
—IN—  
**LADIES' COATS, SKIRTS AND KIMONAS.**  
Fall and winter styles in Ladies' Coats; in light and dark mixtures; former prices \$10.00 and \$12.50—  
Reduced to \$5.00.  
Ladies' 52-inch Coats, in semi, form and loose-fitted styles; colors blue, brown, red and black; former prices \$20.00 and \$22.50—  
Reduced to \$10.00.  
**SPECIAL—Ladies' Long Black 52-inch Form-fitting Coats; in Broadcloths and Kerseys; former prices \$25.00 to \$27.50—**  
Reduced to \$17.75.

**SKIRTS SACRIFICED.**  
Large line of Separate Skirts, in Panamas and Cheviots; all colors included; former prices \$4.00 and \$4.50—  
Reduced to \$1.75.  
**KIMONAS AT HALF PRICE.**  
All-silk, Flannelette and Lawn Kimonas reduced 50 per cent.  
Everything in this department reduced.

**STEWART DRY GOODS CO.**  
(INCORPORATED.)  
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

**SMOOT CONFIDENT**  
Mormon Senator Not Afraid of Losing Seat.

**SUPPORTERS DECLARE THEMSELVES READY FOR TEST.**  
**ASSERT HE HAS CLEAR MAJORITY IN HIS FAVOR.**

**GENTILES URGE EJECTION.**  
Washington, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Senator Smoot and his supporters in the Senate do not seem averse to a vote on his case. They declare they are ready for a vote at any time, either on a question of expulsion or on the resolution reported out of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, holding that the Mormon is not entitled to his seat.

A canvass of the Senate has recently been made in the interest of Senator Smoot, and it is given out that he has a clear majority and cannot be unelected. It is said that the Mormon's friends are confident that he cannot be defeated, and openly say that Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee, will not call a vote. Senator Dubois, who has been one of Smoot's principal opponents, said to-day that he would press for a vote before adjournment.

A notice for a day for a vote will be shortly given, and unanimous consent will be asked that the case be conducted. A delegation of prominent Utah Gentiles, representing the American party in Utah, is expected to visit Washington within a few days to appeal to Senators on the Republican side to unseat Smoot.

**Buzz Stirr Senate.**  
Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, was making a speech in the Senate to-day and was being listened to eagerly. All of a sudden there was a buzzing sound resembling the discharge of an alarm clock with the bell off. Senators looked from one to another, and the pages tried to locate it. One of them finally declared that it came from Senator Pettus' desk.

An investigation revealed the trouble. The Alabama Senator had a new device which would better enable him to hear the proceedings in the Senate. The equipment resembles the headgear worn by telephone girls and is connected with a small storage battery which fastens under the coat. In placing the apparatus away in his desk the Senator had the battery and ear piece in contact and the buzz was the result.

**Favors Spanish Laborers.**  
Senator Flint, who was among those who visited the canal zone last month,

**DRESS TRIMMINGS—TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS**  
—IN—  
**DRESS TRIMMINGS.**  
A lot of Fancy Braid formerly sold for 10c—  
Reduced to 1c a yard.  
A lot of Fancy Silk Trimmings; black and colors; formerly sold up to 25c a yard—  
Reduced to 5c a yard.  
A lot of Black and Colored Silk Trimming and Fringes, formerly sold up to \$1.25 a yard—  
Reduced to 10c a yard.  
A lot of Silk Trimming; Persian and black, with gold and silver; formerly sold up to \$2.00 a yard—  
Reduced to 15c a yard.  
Jet Trimming—A lot of Cut Jet Points formerly sold for 50c each—  
Reduced to 2c each.  
Jet Edging—A lot of Cut Jet Edging, formerly sold for 25c a yard—  
Reduced to 2c a yard.

A lot of Black Silk Flounce, from 3 to 13 inches wide; formerly sold for 35c to \$1.50—  
Reduced to 5c, 10c and 15c per yard.  
A lot of Cream Applique, about 2 inches wide; soiled; formerly sold up to 75c a yard—  
Reduced to 5c a yard.  
**ALL DISPLAYED ON COUNTERS—Center Aisle.**

**HOSIERY—REMOVAL SALE PRICES**  
—IN—  
**LADIES' FINE IMPORTED HOSIERY.**  
100 dozen Ladies' Imported Cotton Hose, medium weight plain black and with split feet; all sizes; sold for 35c—  
Reduced to 25c a pair.  
100 dozen Ladies' Imported Cotton Hose, medium and heavy weight, plain black and with split feet; all sizes; sold for 50c—  
Reduced to 35c; 3 for \$1.00.  
Ladies' Silk Hose—A lot of plain black heavy silk and also a lot of colored Silk Hose; all pure silk; sold for \$1.50—  
Reduced to 85c.

**UMBRELLAS—**  
100 Umbrellas—A lot of fancy handles for men and ladies; covered with fine silk; all marked half price.

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS—REMOVAL SALE PRICES**  
—IN—  
**FURNISHINGS FOR MEN.**  
Men's Half Hose—The entire line of Fancy Hosiery including Fine French Lises, in blues, grays, tans and blacks; former prices 50c and 75c—  
Reduced to 35c a pair.  
Men's White and Fancy Stiff Bosom Shirts, former prices \$1.00 and \$1.50—  
Reduced to 75c.

All Winter-weight Underwear at 25 per cent. less than former prices.  
Boys' Waists and Blouses, in white and fancy colors; former price 50c—  
Reduced to 25c.  
Star Waists and Shirts for boys, former prices 75c and \$1.00—  
Reduced to 65c.

Everything in this department reduced.

**STEWART DRY GOODS CO.**  
(INCORPORATED.)  
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

**FUMIGATED CARS**  
SOON TO BE OPERATED ON CITY RAILWAY.

**PLAN TO DEVELOP BIG TRACT.**  
Delaware Capitalists To Begin Operations in Morgan County.

**Representative Hopkins, of the Tenth district, has been appointed by Gov. Beckham as a delegate to the national convention for the extension of foreign commerce of the United States, which meets here to-morrow.**

**Representative Stanley has introduced a bill providing for a survey of Tradewater river, in Kentucky, to a point ninety miles from its mouth, with a view to constructing locks and dams to give navigable water for forty miles from its mouth. He also introduced a bill for the survey of Paducah river for eighty miles from the mouth, as preliminary to constructing locks and dams to give forty miles of navigable channel.**

**Additional information was given Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, to-day on the question of what constitutes whisky. W. M. Huff, of St. Louis, general counsel of the blenders of the Middle Western country, urged the Secretary to issue a regulation in line with the contention of the blenders that their product only the whisky which is made from grain and that the product of the distillers is not whisky, but either alcohol, high wines or spirits. Mr. Huff argued that whisky is a product of rectification after the spirits have been distilled, and that the first product of the distillers is no more whisky than is straight alcohol.**

**President Roosevelt's special message to Congress on the canal has been issued in an illustrated edition, which the Government printing office is offering at fifty cents a copy. There are twenty-six full-page illustrations and seven additional appendices.**

**Miss Emma C. Darnale has been appointed a temporary clerk in the Lexington Internal revenue office at the rate of \$600 per annum.**

**Selections of sites for the new Bowling Green and London public buildings, which were to have been decided upon to-day, have been postponed by the Secretary of the Treasury.**

**Representative Hopkins, of the Tenth district, has been appointed by Gov. Beckham as a delegate to the national convention for the extension of foreign commerce of the United States, which meets here to-morrow.**

**GLOVES—REMOVAL SALE PRICES**  
—IN—  
**LADIES' AND MEN'S GLOVES.**  
200 pairs Kayser Make Knitted Golf Gloves; ladies' sizes; white and fancy colors; 50c quality—  
Reduced to 25c a pair.  
300 pairs Ladies' 1 and 2-clasp Kid Gloves; splendid quality; all new goods; WHITE ONLY; size 5½ to 7; \$1.00 quality—  
Reduced to 55c.

**MEN'S GLOVES—**  
Men's Scotch Wool Golf Gloves; plain colors and fancy mixtures; the best quality; sold for 50c—  
Reduced to 38c.

**MEN'S KID GLOVES—**  
Special reductions on Dent's, Perrin's and all other makes of Men's Gloves.

**KNIT UNDERWEAR—REMOVAL SALE PRICES**  
**LADIES' YPSILANTI UNDERWEAR.**  
**TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS.**  
Ladies' Ypsilanti Underwear; white cotton, medium weight; vests, pants, tights and corset covers; sold for 50c—  
Reduced to 35c; 3 for \$1.00.  
Ladies' Ypsilanti Underwear; white ribbed cotton; extra heavy fleeced; vests, pants and tights; 75c quality—  
Reduced to 50c.

Ladies' Ypsilanti Union Suits; white ribbed cotton; silk-finished; \$1.25 quality—  
Reduced to 75c.  
Ladies' Ypsilanti Union Suits; white cotton ribbed; extra heavy fleeced; all sizes; \$1.50 quality—  
Reduced to \$1.00.  
Ladies' Ypsilanti Union Suits; ecru; sanitary balbrigan; full regular made; all sizes; \$3.50 quality—  
Reduced to \$1.50.

Special reduction on all makes of Underwear, including Merode, American Hosiery Company, Kayser and other makes.

**WHITE GOODS—REMOVAL SALE PRICES**  
—IN—  
**HIGH-GRADE WHITE GOODS.**

To-morrow we offer 5,800 yards of High-grade Fancy White Goods, suitable for suits, skirts and waists; four lots that—  
Formerly sold at 25c; reduced to 15c yard.  
Formerly sold at 35c; reduced to 19c yard.  
Formerly sold at 50c and 65c; reduced to 25c yard.  
Formerly sold at 75c and \$1; reduced to 50c yard.

**FOR FRIDAY ONLY.**  
Special—Imported India Linon; 12½c value—  
Special at 8½c yard.

**WASH GOODS.**  
Embroidered Tamise; value 35c.....now 19c yard.  
Jaconet Organdies; value 29c.....now 19c yard.  
Egyptian Tissues; value 25c.....now 12½c yard.  
Flannelette Waists; value 10c.....now 6c yard.

**LINEN DEPARTMENT.**  
Bleached Table Damask; value 59c.....now 39c.  
Cream Scotch Damask; value 60c.....now 45c.  
Turkey Red Damask; value 50c.....now 39c.

**EXTRA SPECIAL.**  
200 full-size White Quilts; former price \$1.00—  
Reduced to 78c.

(Everything in this Department Reduced.)

**STEWART DRY GOODS CO.**  
(INCORPORATED.)  
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

**FUMIGATED CARS**  
SOON TO BE OPERATED ON CITY RAILWAY.

**Suggestions of Anti-Tuberculosis Society Managers of System.**

**Rev. Mr. Benton, Aged Methodist Minister, Expires At Cynthiaana.**  
Cynthiaana, Ky., Jan. 10.—Rev. W. T. Benton, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in the State, died suddenly at his home last night after returning from prayer meeting at the Methodist church, in which he had taken an active part. He had not complained of illness. On arriving at his home he was put to rest and expired in two minutes without uttering a word. Mr. Benton was eighty years old and had been a minister in the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist church for sixty years and had never missed an appointment during his ministry on account of sickness.

**Don't Employ Youths Under 14.**  
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Chairman McCutchen, of the State Prison Commission, has looked into the complaint of the Labor Inspector that inmates of the Reform School at Lexington should not be worked where they are under fourteen years of age. He has learned that no youth of that age, or younger, will be employed on the contract just entered into with the Ford-Johnson Company, of Chicago, for the making of reed goods.

**Missouri Murderer Hanged.**  
Warrenton, Mo., Jan. 10.—William E. Church was hanged here to-day for the murder of his foster-parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Yeater, on August 30, 1903. Church strangled to death.



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Courier-Journal.

Published—DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

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Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1830.

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Louisville, Ky., 1843.

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Communications.

All communications should be addressed to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals.

For publication write to have your articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps.

The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

FRIDAY JAN. 11, 1907

"Business."

Thursday Evening, Jan. 10.—The New York stock market was exceedingly dull and narrow.

The Chicago wheat market was strong, the May delivery closing 1/2c higher.

The cotton market opened barely steady at an advance of 3 points to a decline of 4 points.

The Chicago cattle market was steady, strong, the hog market 5c higher and the sheep market steady.

The Latest From Russia.

Little is heard from Russia these days regarding the revolution of which the world heard so much a year ago.

The killing of Lieut. Gen. Pavloff, the Advocate General, is the latest of the series of assassinations.

The case should be sent from the mountains to some other section of the State where a jury could be selected from men belonging neither to the Hargis or the anti-Hargis clan.

The Water Question.

The announcement by the Board of Waterworks that the inauguration of the new system of filtration which has for some years been in course of construction.

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sign of a let-up in the oppressive ways of the Government. It is a grim contest that is being waged. Each side watches the other with the same fierce, vigilant eye with which the lion gazes upon his prey. The secret organization vows it will not cease its killing until reforms are granted; the Government is afraid to grant the reforms for fear of being overwhelmed by the people whom the reforms would arm with power. Neither will give an inch. And yet, a little more humanity on both sides might be of avail. Especially might generosity on the part of the Government prove beneficial to itself. It would be perhaps more than beneficial for it would be right.

Russia's troubles are by no means ended. The worst is yet to come.

A Square Deal Demanded.

It is well that the Court of Appeals has stepped in and called a halt on the special judge who was presiding in the Hargis case at Jackson. Nobody in Kentucky believes that justice can be had through such a trial at Jackson. It would be worse than a farce to go on with it there.

The State and the defense should have the benefit of a square deal. A fair trial cannot be held at Jackson. In his own stronghold a mountain chief's trial is held before a jury of his friends or his enemies, or his friends and his enemies—for every man of sufficient intelligence to serve upon a petit jury is the one or the other—and a verdict of acquittal at the hands of his followers, a sentence of imprisonment or death from members of the opposing party, or a mistrial through the disagreement of his friends with his enemies, must be the result.

The trials of such men as Jeff and White are unimportant in their influence upon the future of Breckinridge. Quite naturally there exists a considerable degree of feeling upon both sides when Judge Hargis faces trial. No one outside of Breckinridge desires that anything but justice shall be done to the feud leader. Every respectable citizen in Kentucky desires that exact justice shall be done and that the State shall have a fair opportunity to present its case to a jury unbiased and unbiased.

Conditions in Breckinridge county for the past five years have been comparable to conditions that existed in Rowan county during the reign of Craig Tolliver. The result of the final failure of the State to administer the law at Morehead was one of the bloodiest battles that have occurred on Kentucky soil since the days of Daniel Boone. Kentucky cannot afford a repetition of the slaughter that exterminated the Tolliver clan in Rowan county.

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from the greater force which the water will have in keeping the streets clean by washing them with hose, instead of merely temporarily laying the dust by sprinkling from water carts. But, above all, whatever the temporary expense or inconvenience of the change, it will soon be forgotten and forgiven if, instead of the opaque fluid we have for so many years had to put up with as an excuse for water, we shall in the future be served with limpid specimen of the true article.

Two Lawless Cities.

Had men have forgotten in Jackson for the last few days, drinking from five-gallon casks of yellow whiskey and wearing hip cannon potent as destroyers of the peace and depopulators of the earth. But Jackson is not alone in her misfortune. Hear the American upon a killing in the streets of New York:

"Whatever may have been the real source of the bullet that killed a man walking in Thirtieth street Sunday night, the possibility exists, as every observant person must have noticed, that an offensive and unassuming wayfarer in the streets may be shot down by a stray bullet fired in mere wantonness or carelessness, without murderous intent. Who has not seen bullet holes in car windows and other places where the waiting platforms of the Brooklyn bridge, and they are not pleasing to contemplate. Not a few householders have found them in their window panes."

Expressions of this sort have from time to time appeared in the columns of our Jackson contemporary, the Breckinridge News, but still the homes of Jackson are choked with lead, and when the wind is in the north, or south or east or west, the wise Jacksonian goes not forth after nightfall, lest he should be brought home perforated beyond the hope of mending. What's to be done about it? To the lawless cities, Jackson, Ky., and New York, N. Y., where the enforcement of the law against touting concealed and deadly hip cannon seems impossible, and where bad men prowl abroad at midnight shooting up the town, we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. Roosevelt's Popularity.

A special correspondent of the Springfield Republican discusses the question whether the popularity of Mr. Roosevelt is declining. He may put too much stress on the Brownsville matter, for he says that it appears that the President is determined to stick to his position even at the risk of impeachment. It is rather absurd to suppose that the President is in any danger of being removed from office on account of the Brownsville matter, even if it should be determined against him. The question, however, of his popularity is at least debatable. It is quite possible for a President to be less popular without encountering impeachment.

The danger of gauging public sentiment by that at Washington is recognized in advance. But it is also to be less popular without encountering impeachment. The danger of gauging public sentiment by that at Washington is recognized in advance. But it is also to be less popular without encountering impeachment.

Noting the fact that while the birth-rate has decreased prosperity is much greater, a law is quoted which was first laid down by Doubleday in 1841: "With improved conditions of life, the fertility of plants and animals (including man) declines and increases when they are exposed to such conditions as would threaten the exclusion of the species." Mr. Barclay, therefore, asks if we are not justified in the conclusion that the birth-rate of a nation is inversely proportional to the well-being of its people. The fact that Russia has the largest birth-rate in Europe is certainly significant.

Statutory English.

During the debate in Congress which led to the rejection of the simplified spelling, Gen. Grosvenor called attention to the fact that the English language was adopted by a statute of Parliament in 1534, during the reign of Edward III. The statute was as follows: "CAP. XV.—Pleas shall be pleaded in the English tongue, and inrolled in Latin. Item, because it is often showed to the King by the prelates, judges, barons and all the commons of the great mischiefs which have happened to divers of the realm, because the laws, customs and statutes of the realm be not commonly holden and kept in the same realm, for that they be pleaded, shewed and judged in the French tongue, which is much unknown in the said realm, so that the people which do plead or be impleaded in the King's court, and in the courts of other, have no knowledge nor understanding of that which is said for them or against them, and so forth, the King, by his letters, hath commanded that the said laws, customs and statutes of the realm be holden and kept in the same realm, for that they be pleaded, shewed and judged in the French tongue, which is much unknown in the said realm, so that the people which do plead or be impleaded in the King's court, and in the courts of other, have no knowledge nor understanding of that which is said for them or against them, and so 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# FORM PLAYERS HAVE GOOD DAY

## Five Out of Seven Favorites Win At City Park Track.

### ALL OF THEM WELL BACKED.

Charlie Ellison and His Friends Make Big Killing When Lady Ellison Wins Second.

### JOCKEY AUSTIN ON GROUND.

### NEW ORLEANS SELECTIONS.

First Race—My Son, Belay, Reine Regente.  
Second Race—Billy Vets, Sea Salt, Dime.  
Third Race—Lena J., Omar Khayyam, Evie Green.  
Fourth Race—Emergency, Zenap, Cook Entry.  
Fifth Race—Racine Eastman, Colquhoun, Paladry.  
Sixth Race—Salvage, Tyrolan, Knight.  
Seventh Race—Ratner Royal, Florizel, Royal Breeze.  
Two Best Bets—Charlie Eastman, Salvage.

### NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—

(Special.)—The public experienced a most successful day at City Park, as five out of the seven events were captured by the keenly-backed favorites and as a result the thirty odd layers hung out the distress signal after Quinn Brady had won the closing race.

Quite a bunch of "wise money" was switched in the opening dash from the good thing, Tom Dolan, to the clocker's favorite, Campagner, when it was rumored in the ring that Dolan had pulled up lame in warming up previous to the race. However, if there was any foundation for this story his performance failed to show it. Nicol succeeded in getting the Cook colt away with a rattle at the rise of the rubber, and from there to the wire it was a run-away affair, with only a speculation as to how far he would win by. Campagner, with Jack Martin in the pilot-house, was never a contender, and finished outside the friends.

Charlie Ellison and his friends made a big killing in the second race, a mile affair, in which Lady Ellison brought home the coonkins. There was a strong play on H. C. Riddle's horse, who, after Nicol up, was thought to have the race in his money, but, as the race materialized, there was nothing but Lady Ellison, and Hennessey had merely to sit still to land the Woolsthorpe mare a winner by a good margin.

The best contest of the afternoon came with the running of the fourth and headliner of the afternoon's card, Meadowbreeze, Jim Arthur's good colt, was installed the choice, but the presence of a word of money on W. H. Flair's colt, John L. Ingels, which the latter's effect of keeping up the favorite's price, Meadowbreeze and Alencon set a furious pace for a half mile, but turning for home both weakened, and St. Valentine, closing well on the outside, slipped both in a hurricane flash. Alencon just managed to stall off John L. Ingels.

Jockey Austin was given three days by the starter in the first race for disobedience, and for a repetition of the infraction received three more days in the third.

On account of the withdrawal of Missouri Lad from the fifth, the original event was declared off and a six-furlong affair was substituted.

Fred Cooke's Derby colt, Tom Dolan, won the opening dash rather handsomely, a field of fairly good two-year-olds. Campagner was the tip, and the money poured into the ring on him in chunks. He was backed from 2 to 1, and he failed to run up to expectations. Tom Dolan led all the way, with Zeke Abrams a contender. Plaud showed a burst of speed at the end of the race, but he was not headed. Flair's colt, looking like a winner, was an easy second, with the favorite, Flair's colt, looking like a winner.

Lady Ellison, favorite for the second event, won by a length, very handsomely. Grosgrain, a horse belonging to "Doc" Riddle, was the warm baby in this race, but after leading his field nearly the entire route he suddenly quit. Lady Ellison, who had always been well up, came on and won on the "Green-Salt" Debole was an easy second and the Heart of Hyacinth, well ridden by Jockey Mountain, came from far back in the stretch and grabbed the show and the purse. Goldway was prominent in the earlier running of the race.

### NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Five-eighths of a mile; selling.  
Index Horse. Wt. Index Horse. Wt.  
Fly Fast, 107. Montclair, 109.  
1273. Miss Nell, 107. Ralston, 109.  
1274. Belle (Maiden), 2 to 1.  
1275. Helene, 116. Charlie, 107.  
1276. Dub, 107. Colness, 112.  
1277. Hubard, 107. Princes, 112.  
1278. Hubard, 107. Gargantua, 112.  
1279. Belle, 107. Gargantua, 112.  
SECOND RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling.  
1280. Bennett, 108. Demo, 107.  
1281. Helen, 107. Fire Alarm, 107.  
1282. Lena, 107. Gold Colt, 107.  
1283. Popadour, 107. Miss John, 107.  
1284. Bennett, 107. Sir Vagabond, 107.  
1285. Frank, 107. Mary, 107.  
1286. Frank, 107. Mary, 107.  
THIRD RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling.  
1287. Wood, 107. Kara, 107.  
1288. Lena, 107. McChlor, 107.  
1289. Lena, 107. McChlor, 107.  
1290. Evie Green, 107. Omar Khay, 107.  
1291. Verba, 107. Omar Khay, 107.  
1292. Evie Green, 107. Omar Khay, 107.  
FOURTH RACE—One mile; handicap.  
1293. Tinker, 107. Miss, 107.  
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24,571—ELIZA T. TOLLIVER, 25x150  
ft. n. s. Ky, bet Sixteenth and Seven-  
teenth, \$5.01.  
24,572—J. E. TOMPKINS, 25x125 ft. n. s.  
Hill, bet Eighteenth and McE, \$25.82.  
24,585—MARY TRAINOR, 25x125 ft. n. s.  
Hill, bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth,  
\$6.62.  
24,587—MARY A. VAN HOUTEN, 20 x23x  
101 ft. n. s. Wal, bet Twentieth and Twen-  
ty-first, \$14.21.  
24,588—JULIE A. VORGEI, 30x135 ft. n.  
s. w. cor Main and Thirtieth; 15x105 ft. n.  
s. w. cor Main and Twentieth, \$20.00.  
24,589—J. H. VOOT ASSN., 42x100 ft. n. s.  
High, bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth,  
\$3.00.  
24,590—JAS. W. WALES, 25x150 ft. n. s.  
Dunbar, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth, 9x75.  
24,591—J. W. WALSH and L. A. WALSH, 25x  
100 ft. n. s. WELCH, 31x150 ft. e. Twenty-first, bet  
Griff and Dunc, \$4.65.  
24,592—J. W. WATKINS, 10x121 ft. n. s.  
Ormsby, bet Eighteenth and Twenty-first,  
\$25.21.  
24,593—GREENBERRY WHITEHOUSE, 25x  
125 ft. n. s. a Wilson, bet Sixteenth and  
Seventeenth, \$10.00.  
24,594—CHAS. and MAGGIE WIGGIN,  
20x120 ft. n. s. e. Fifteenth, bet Wilson and  
Seventeenth, \$10.00.  
24,595—DELIA A. WOLF, 25x150 ft. n. s.  
Maggie, bet Twentieth and Twenty-first,  
\$15.66.  
24,596—CHAS. WOLF, 25x150 ft. n. s.  
Maggie, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth; 22  
x130 ft. n. s. Wal, bet Nineteenth and  
Twentieth, \$10.00.  
24,597—J. W. WOOD, 25x150 ft. n. s. Chest  
and Magdo, 25x150 ft. n. s. W. Twentieth;  
bet Chest and Magdo; 30x225 ft. n. s. Magdo,  
bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth, \$10.00.  
24,598—H. W. WOOD, 60x184x152 ft. w. s.  
Wal, bet Twentieth and Twenty-first, \$10.00.  
24,599—MOLLIE WRIGHT, 28x140 ft. n. s.  
Stand, bet Eighteenth and Twenty-first,  
\$10.00.  
24,600—MINNIE W. WRIGHTSON, 25x  
150 ft. n. s. Wal, bet Twentieth and Twen-  
ty-first, \$4.46.  
24,601—E. W. WUNDERLICH, n. s. lot  
Benson, 25x150 ft. w. Twentieth and Twen-  
ty-first, \$1.92.  
24,602—JO. ZOELLER, 84 ft. range, w. s.  
Fifteenth, bet Magno and Limits, \$23.31.

**SIXTH CITY DISTRICT.**

24,603—CHAS. ABERLEY, 105x198 ft. n.  
s. Missouri, bet Thirty-ninth and limits,  
\$25.94.  
24,604—AMELIA ACKERMAN, 30x  
225 ft. n. s. Missouri, bet Thirty-ninth and  
Sixth and Twenty-eighth, \$20.15.  
24,605—J. A. ADAMS, 50x230 ft. n. s. a Hiskam, bet Thirty-  
second and Thirty-fourth, \$9.15.  
24,606—J. A. ANDERSON, 30x198 ft. n. s. Rudd, bet Thirty-  
second and Thirty-fourth, \$10.00.  
24,607—ERNEST L. COLSTON, 30x  
225 ft. n. s. a Hiskam, bet Twenty-  
eighth, \$15.35.  
24,608—J. E. FINN, ANDERSON, 30x  
225 ft. n. s. cor Madison  
thirtieth, 23x150 ft. n. s. cor Ches-  
ter, \$14.00.  
24,609—W. M. COMSTOCK,  
30x225 ft. n. s. ANDY, 25x150 ft. n. s.  
bet Twentieth and Twenty-first, \$10.00.  
24,610—BRIDGET and EDWARD  
COOPER, 30x225 ft. n. s. a Market, bet  
thirtieth and Thirty-eighth, \$20.00.  
24,611—MARY CONNELLY, 30x  
225 ft. n. s. Bank,  
fourth, \$11.26.  
24,612—J. E. CONSTANCE, 30x  
225 ft. n. s. Garland, bet Twenty-sixth and  
thirty-fifth, \$14.58.  
24,613—J. E. COPE, 30x225 ft. n. s.  
MARGT. LOE, 30x225 ft. n. s. SARAH  
DOOLEY COON, 40x150 ft. n. s. a  
Market, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first,  
\$10.00.  
24,614—JULIE E. COPE, 32x121  
ft. n. s. C-22.  
24,615—ELISE E. and M. MARKET, 30x  
225 ft. n. s. e. 15 ft. n. s. a Market, bet  
thirtieth and Thirty-first, \$10.00.  
24,616—EMMA F. CROSBIN, 75x  
150 ft. n. s. Plum and Florida, \$4.22.  
24,617—J. E. CROSBIN, 125x125 ft. n. s.  
thirty-fifth, bet Magazine and  
Sixth, 150 ft. n. s. cor Thirtieth, fourth  
and fifth, 150 ft. n. s. cor Thirtieth,  
fourth and fifth, 40x200 ft. n. s. a  
Market, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-  
eighth; 25x200 ft. n. s. a Blum  
Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth,  
\$10.00.  
24,618—J. E. CROSBIN, 25x200 ft. n. s.  
first, bet Alfred and Dunbar; 25x  
200 ft. n. s. Second and second  
third, \$3.50.  
24,619—J. E. CROSBIN, 30x200  
ft. n. s. Walnut, bet Twenty-second  
and Twenty-third, \$3.76.  
24,620—J. E. CROSBIN, 30x200 ft. n. s.  
DANIEL S. DAVIS, 200 ft. n. s. Grand, bet Twenty-  
eighth, \$2.47.  
24,621—J. E. CROSBIN, 30x200 ft. n. s.  
ANN DAVIS, 198 ft. n. s. Missouri, bet Thirty-  
second and Thirty-third, \$10.00.  
24,622—H. W. DAVIS, 105x131  
ft. n. s. Water, bet Thirtieth and Thir-  
ty-first, \$10.00.  
24,623—J. E. DAVIS, 30x200 ft. n. s.  
Cypress, bet Dunc and Ninth,  
\$10.00.  
24,624—AMOS DEAN, grd for  
Mattie and Amos, Jr., 30x200 ft. n. s.  
Twenty-fourth, \$10.00.  
24,625—GOTLIEB DE BRUNN,  
200 ft. n. s. Greenwood, bet Thir-  
ty-third and Thirty-fifth, \$12.24.  
24,626—J. E. DEWART, 30x200 ft. n. s.  
thirtieth, 30x200 ft. n. s. a Alfred, bet Twenty-  
eighth and Thirty-first, \$10.00.  
24,627—BRIDGET L. DEVORE, 30x  
225 ft. n. s. Garland, bet Twenty-  
eighth and Thirty-first, \$10.00.

52—ROSA ALLEN, trustee,  
a. Alford bet Twenty-sixth







[illegible]



## NEW YORK BOND SALES

(Reported by John L. Dunlap.)

Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36
Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36
Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36
Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36
Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36
Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36
Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36
Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36
Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36
Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36	Adm. Exp. 10-10-36

## Building Operations For 1936 and 1937.

Official reports from some fifty leading cities throughout the United States, received by the American Contractor, Chicago, and tabulated showing the building operations for the past year, as compared with those of 1935, are here presented. The results will prove in the nature of a surprise to many people and do much toward reassuring those who had come to look upon the remarkable building program as a thing of the past, and prepared themselves for a substantial decline during the present year. The total building operations in the cities tabulated for the year 1936, were \$2,981,771, a gain of \$1,077,022 over those of 1935, which stood at \$1,904,749. Figured on a per cent basis, this amounts to a gain of 56.5 per cent.

City	1936	1935	Per Cent
Atlanta	\$1,100,000	\$1,000,000	100
Baltimore	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Boston	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Buffalo	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Chicago	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Cincinnati	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Cleveland	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Dallas	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Detroit	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Grand Rapids	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Hartford	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Kansas City	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Los Angeles	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Milwaukee	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Minneapolis	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Mobile	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
New York	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Pittsburgh	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Portland	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Rochester	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
St. Louis	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
San Francisco	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Savannah	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Seattle	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
St. Paul	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
St. Petersburg	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Spokane	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Syracuse	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Tampa	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Tulsa	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Wash. D. C.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Wichita	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Worcester	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100
Yonkers	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	100

LOCAL MARKETS. (Unless otherwise specified, all in the case of produce, etc., handled by commission men or brokers without charge, three quotations represent the range of prices for the best quality of the commodity, the middle quotation represents the average price for the commodity, and the lowest quotation represents the price for the commodity in bulk.)

## BOND QUOTATIONS.

Bond	Price
U. S. Bonds	100.00
U. S. Savings Bonds	100.00
U. S. Treasury Bonds	100.00
U. S. Government Bonds	100.00
U. S. National Bonds	100.00
U. S. Federal Bonds	100.00
U. S. State Bonds	100.00
U. S. Municipal Bonds	100.00
U. S. Industrial Bonds	100.00
U. S. Commercial Bonds	100.00
U. S. Foreign Bonds	100.00

## COTTON MARKETS.

Cotton	Price
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
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## IRON AND HARDWARE.

Iron and Hardware	Price
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00

## STEEL MARKETS.

Steel	Price
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
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Steel	100.00

## COTTON.

Cotton	Price
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
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Cotton	100.00

## PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Produce and Fruits	Price
Produce and Fruits	100.00
Produce and Fruits	100.00
Produce and Fruits	100.00
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Produce and Fruits	100.00
Produce and Fruits	100.00
Produce and Fruits	100.00

## POULTRY.

Poultry	Price
Poultry	100.00
Poultry	100.00
Poultry	100.00
Poultry	100.00
Poultry	100.00
Poultry	100.00
Poultry	100.00
Poultry	100.00
Poultry	100.00
Poultry	100.00

## LEAF TOBACCO.

Leaf Tobacco	Price
Leaf Tobacco	100.00
Leaf Tobacco	100.00
Leaf Tobacco	100.00
Leaf Tobacco	100.00
Leaf Tobacco	100.00
Leaf Tobacco	100.00
Leaf Tobacco	100.00
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Leaf Tobacco	100.00
Leaf Tobacco	100.00

current values; trade very dry, and in most cases the market is very tight. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material.

## CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Continued small receipts in the Northwest were chiefly responsible for the strength in the local wheat market. At the close wheat for May delivery was up 1/2 cent to 1.10 1/2.

Grain	Price
Grain	100.00
Grain	100.00
Grain	100.00
Grain	100.00
Grain	100.00
Grain	100.00
Grain	100.00
Grain	100.00
Grain	100.00
Grain	100.00

## CATTLE.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts 1,700 head. Market steady. Choice beef steers 10.00 to 10.25. Good beef steers 9.75 to 10.00. Fair beef steers 9.50 to 9.75. Poor beef steers 9.25 to 9.50.

Cattle	Price
Cattle	100.00
Cattle	100.00
Cattle	100.00
Cattle	100.00
Cattle	100.00
Cattle	100.00
Cattle	100.00
Cattle	100.00
Cattle	100.00
Cattle	100.00

## SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Sheep—Receipts 1,700 head. Market steady. Choice wethers 10.00 to 10.25. Good wethers 9.75 to 10.00. Fair wethers 9.50 to 9.75. Poor wethers 9.25 to 9.50.

Sheep and Lambs	Price
Sheep and Lambs	100.00
Sheep and Lambs	100.00
Sheep and Lambs	100.00
Sheep and Lambs	100.00
Sheep and Lambs	100.00
Sheep and Lambs	100.00
Sheep and Lambs	100.00
Sheep and Lambs	100.00
Sheep and Lambs	100.00
Sheep and Lambs	100.00

## KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts 1,700 head. Market steady. Choice beef steers 10.00 to 10.25. Good beef steers 9.75 to 10.00. Fair beef steers 9.50 to 9.75. Poor beef steers 9.25 to 9.50.

Kansas City	Price
Kansas City	100.00
Kansas City	100.00
Kansas City	100.00
Kansas City	100.00
Kansas City	100.00
Kansas City	100.00
Kansas City	100.00
Kansas City	100.00
Kansas City	100.00
Kansas City	100.00

## NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 10.—Receipts 1,700 head. Market steady. Choice beef steers 10.00 to 10.25. Good beef steers 9.75 to 10.00. Fair beef steers 9.50 to 9.75. Poor beef steers 9.25 to 9.50.

New York	Price
New York	100.00
New York	100.00
New York	100.00
New York	100.00
New York	100.00
New York	100.00
New York	100.00
New York	100.00
New York	100.00
New York	100.00

## COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 10.—The cotton market was weak and quiet, with a slight decline in prices. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material.

Cotton	Price
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

New York, Jan. 10.—Iron and hardware market was weak and quiet, with a slight decline in prices. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material.

Iron and Hardware	Price
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00
Iron and Hardware	100.00

## STEEL MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 10.—Steel market was weak and quiet, with a slight decline in prices. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material.

Steel	Price
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00
Steel	100.00

## COTTON.

New York, Jan. 10.—Cotton market was weak and quiet, with a slight decline in prices. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material.

Cotton	Price
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00
Cotton	100.00

## PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

New York, Jan. 10.—Produce and fruits market was weak and quiet, with a slight decline in prices. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material. The market for the medium and inferior grades. Nothing but the best quality of material.

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Douglas Webb & Co.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—Wool: medium grades, coming and closing 24 1/2¢; light 25 1/2¢; heavy 26 1/2¢; tub-washed 27 1/2¢.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.—Wheat: spot from No. 2 red winter wheat 48 1/2¢; futures from No. 2 red winter wheat 48 1/2¢; spot from No. 2 red winter wheat 48 1/2¢; futures from No. 2 red winter wheat 48 1/2¢.

**Oil Quotations.**

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—Crude oil: 100 lbs. 1.10; 50 lbs. 1.10; 25 lbs. 1.10; 10 lbs. 1.10; 5 lbs. 1.10; 2 1/2 lbs. 1.10; 1 1/4 lbs. 1.10; 3/4 lb. 1.10; 1/2 lb. 1.10; 1/4 lb. 1.10; 1/8 lb. 1.10; 1/16 lb. 1.10; 1/32 lb. 1.10; 1/64 lb. 1.10; 1/128 lb. 1.10; 1/256 lb. 1.10; 1/512 lb. 1.10; 1/1024 lb. 1.10; 1/2048 lb. 1.10; 1/4096 lb. 1.10; 1/8192 lb. 1.10; 1/16384 lb. 1.10; 1/32768 lb. 1.10; 1/65536 lb. 1.10; 1/131072 lb. 1.10; 1/262144 lb. 1.10; 1/524288 lb. 1.10; 1/1048576 lb. 1.10; 1/2097152 lb. 1.10; 1/4194304 lb. 1.10; 1/8388608 lb. 1.10; 1/16777216 lb. 1.10; 1/33554432 lb. 1.10; 1/67108864 lb. 1.10; 1/134217728 lb. 1.10; 1/268435456 lb. 1.10; 1/536870912 lb. 1.10; 1/1073741824 lb. 1.10; 1/2147483648 lb. 1.10; 1/4294967296 lb. 1.10; 1/8589934592 lb. 1.10; 1/17179869184 lb. 1.10; 1/34359738368 lb. 1.10; 1/68719476736 lb. 1.10; 1/137438953472 lb. 1.10; 1/274877906944 lb. 1.10; 1/549755813888 lb. 1.10; 1/1099511627776 lb. 1.10; 1/2199023255552 lb. 1.10; 1/4398046511104 lb. 1.10; 1/8796093022208 lb. 1.10; 1/17592186044416 lb. 1.10; 1/35184372088832 lb. 1.10; 1/70368744177664 lb. 1.10; 1/140737488355328 lb. 1.10; 1/281474976710656 lb. 1.10; 1/562949953421312 lb. 1.10; 1/1125



